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## Business Notices.

KEEP'S NEGLIGE SHIRTS, perfect in every detail and Zephyr Cloths, \$1 00, \$2 00, \$2 50. Sec. A.-Left-Off Clothing.-We pay twice as much has any dealer in either city for gents' left-off clothing.

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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. ally, 7 days a week. \$10.00 \$60.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 \$119, without Bunday. \$6.00 \$4.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 \$10.00 \$1.00 \$0

stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Sami-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This poetage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their relationships of the postage of the post

DEFIGN Pt STA(E. To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. European Branch, for advertisements only, 203 Regent. W. Londen, England. office, 154 Nassau-t. New-York. Maic uptown office, 154 Nassau-t. New-York. Maic uptown office, 1242 Brodway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York. REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

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At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.; 243 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, and 320 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st, up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

Main branch office, 1,242 Broadway, upper corner Slat-at.
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152 Gh-ave., corner 12th-at.
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152 Gh-ave., corner 12th-at.
152 West 2d-at., near 6th-ave.
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257 West 4d-at., between 7th and 8th aves.
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1,383 3d-ave., between 75th and 76th ats.
1,263 3d-ave., between 75th ats.
1,263 3d-ave., between 75th ats.
1,263 3d-ave., between 3th-at.
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THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE TRIBUNE can be found especially on sale at the llowing places in Chicago:

All Newsstands at the World's Fair.

Leland Hotel.

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## New-Mork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1893.

## TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Valkyrie won a race from South land to Harwich, beating four other cutters, the Pritannia among them. —— Baron Von Saurma Jeltsch has been appointed German Ambassador at Washington. - The German Government is taking no active part in the Reichstag campaign.

Domestic.-Decision in the Government's World's Fair Sunday closing suit was postponed to next Thursday. === The West Point cadets, school of the trooper before 5,000 spectators. entire willingness to agree to regulations. It after examinations, gave an exhibition of the motion requiring the State Board of Canvassers of 1891 to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in the Dutchess County Senate election matter. === Hermann Schaffner & Co., of Chicago, private bankers, assigned, with liabilities of \$750,000; Mr. Schaffner has mysteriously disappeared.

City and Suburban.-The Infanta Eulalie visited the Stock Exchange; crossed the Brooklyn Bridge; took a ride on the elevated road, and reviewed the 7th Regiment. === A man, seventy-nine years old, was found in an abandoned house in Jersey City, naked and almost dead from starvation. - Winners at Morris Park! Stonenell, Ram-

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer. partly cloudy, with showers in the afternoon or Temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 67 7-8.

Travers Island, the beautiful country home of the New-York Athletic Club, was the scene yesterday of the annual games and sports of the association, and the large attendance of the fair sex furnished abundant evidence of the fact that it was the Ladies' Day of the institution. The weather was favorable, the track in excellent shape, and the events were keenly contested.

To-morrow will witness the transfer of the Tax Department to its new and more com- it may be necessary to impose upon England. modious quarters on the ground floor of the Stewart Building. It will be no easy task. For it will involve the moving of an immense accumulation of bulky and precious records, which if damaged or lost would entail a loss to the city of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The week which opens to-day will be characterized by a distinctly horsey flavor. For to-morrow will witness the opening of the second open-air show of the United States Horse and Cattle Association at the grounds of the latter, on Eighth-ave. and One-hundredand-fifty-fifth-st. The entries surpass both in number and in interest those of last year's exhibition, and the competition promises to be exceedingly keen for the \$20,000 worth of prizes offered by the society.

In our special dispatch from San Francisco which we publish this morning our correspondent shows that, owing to the large amount of tea and silk imported into the United States from China, there is little danger of the Pekin Government adopting a retaliatory policy with regard to our Geary law. The latter bids fair to prove self-acting. For, according to our correspondent, the stagnation of trade to which it has given rise among the Chinese population of the Pacific coast States is such that a large number of its members will be forced to return home in order to avoid starvation.

Never before in the history of baseball was the general public more deeply interested in the affairs of the green diamond field than it is to-day. The New-York Club has been patronized so liberally that the total indebtedness of last season has already been paid off, although the present season is only a few weeks old. The 30,000 people at the Polo Grounds on Memorial Day made a remark-

and Cincinnati teams, the competing nines, were near the tail end in the race for the pennant. Had the two teams been near the front the attendance would have been past computing. With such liberal patronage the Giants have every incentive to do their best work. Ward as a manager is criticised rather severely. The Giants must win more games, and careful, judicious and thorough management will accomplish that end. The team is all right; it needs only to be properly handled.

RUSSIA AND THE SEAL.

England's agreement with Russia looking to the protection of the Russian seal herd during the present season against the same class of poacher with which the United States has had so much trouble is opportune evidence of the weakness of Great Britain's position in this whole sealing controversy. The poachers began to attack the Russian herd after their depredations in that part of Behring Sea east of the Russian-American boundary line had been interfered with by American cruisers. Russia's defensive proceedings were even more summary and effective than our own. The Russian seal differs materially from the American, is not so valuable, nor, because its route through the sea has not been well ascertained, is it so easily got at. Poaching adventures within the jurisdiction claimed by Russia have not been largely profitable. The controversy between England and Russia has not assumed an acute phase because Russian interests, being secondary to ours, the Czar's Foreign Office has been well content to permit us to fight the question out with England and, presumably, to share our fate.

It was entirely natural, however, that pending the Paris adjudication Russia should insist upon receiving for her herd as much protection as we had succeeded in obtaining for ours. In the agreement published yesterday England concedes the propriety of this demand and the requirement upon which both the United States and Russia have stood since the controversy began and which was first conceded by Lord Salisbury, then resisted, conceded again and finally evaded, that there must be such a regulation of open-sea scaling as will render it practically harmless and generally unprofitable is rendered easier of attainment. Great Britain's position on the subject of regulation has been strangely inconsistent. When Mr. Bayard sought to determine the controversy once for all by such an arrangement he found Lord Salisbury entirely acquiescent. The British Premier admitted that pelagic sealing was brutal, wasteful and sure to result in the extermination of the herd. He admitted England's great financial interest in the maintenance of seal life and of the industry dependent upon it. He was entirely ready to agree with America and Russia to a sufficient scheme of protection. The negotiation proceeded on this basis directly to the point of signing the treaty but at that point Lord Salisbury's arm wa held back by Canada. Canada demanded to be heard from, and she took good pains to delay the presentation of her case until it was wrung from her. Later, when Mr. Phelps retired from the

English mission and Sir Julian Pauncefote reached Washington as the representative of the British Government, the subject of a regulation was renewed. Sir Julian, Mr. Blaine and the Russian Minister here were again able to agree on a scheme of protection by international treaty that entirely satisfied the United States. It was, moreover, Sir Julian Pauncefote's own scheme, but again at the moment when it was about to be put into effect Canadian interposition sufficed to withhold Lord Salisbury's approval. England has talked loudly, as her representatives are now talking before the Paris Court of Arbitration, of her s not pleasant to call these professions insincere, but certainly they seem so. If England had at any time been honestly desirous of settling this controversy by an international agreement it could have been done. Whatever the result of the arbitration, it will be easier to compel her acquiescence now that she has been brought by both United States and Russia to concede the necessity of such an arrangement by the making of temporary treaties. The Russian agreement is further useful as an answer to those queer Americans who, in urging upon our Goornment an abandonment of its claim of jurisdiction, have constantly alleged that Russia made no such claim M. de Giers's representative makes it entirely clear that the position of his Government i identical with that of ours, and he notifies to England that the temporary understanding now arrived at must not be taken to prejudice the question of the rights of a Power to extend its territorial jurisdiction in special cases beyond the waters ordinarily called territorial. says that Russia reserves entire liberty of action to prohibit all pelagic scaling or to regulate it in the open sea according to her own devices. He says, too, that the present arrangement must not be looked upon as a precedent. Russia has done well to make this agreement. In the event of a denial by the Court of Arbitration of the American claim of exclusive jurisdiction, Russia will necessarily be our partner in any plan of regulation which

JOURNALISM AND CARICATURE.

The honors just bestowed in commemoration of the Queen's birthday are mainly showered upon journalists. The oldest son of the founder of "The Illustrated London News" is made a baronet. The editors of three stanch Liberal journals are knighted. The owner of "The Glasgow Mail" obtains a baronetcy. The first president of the Institute of Journalists, and, last but not least, John Tenniel, the famous artist of "Punch," are knighted. Several of the prizes fall to the lot of members of the third house. Mr. Gladstone, of course, will be charged with rewarding journalists and members of Parliament who have been zealous in supporting his political fortunes. Prime Ministers are invariably benevolent to their partisans when honors and decorations are dispensed from the throne. But it is a novelty in English public life to have the lion's share of these royal bounties fall to the profession of journalism. It is an unerring sign of the

the journalist's calling. One of these honors can hardly be considered a reward for political services to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Tenniel has not employed his inimitable art in any partisan cause. Fifteen years ago he was sometimes accused of indi-rectly favoring Mr. Gladstone in his cartoons. There was certainly a marked difference of manner in his portraits of the two lifelong rivals. The satire was always truthful and non-partisan, but Mr. Gladstone's face in "Punch" was always high-minded, benevolent and majestic, whereas Lord Beaconsfield's was invariably that of a cynical trickster and audacious conjurer, with features and expression essentially un-English. While the artist never misrepresented political situations, his work

increased dignity, prestige and distinction of

has not been a fanatical Home Ruler. Gladstone during recent years has been hit off by Mr. Tenniel as roughly as "Dizzy" ever was. The lines in the caricatures of the Grand Old Man have grown hard and stiff. The oldtime look of benevolence has been changed to

irritability and senility. Whatever may be said of Mr. Tenniel's political sympathies, nothing can be urged against the Crown's belated recognition of his remarkable powers and of the legitimate use to which he has put them. His pencil lias been for a generation a great force, which sagacious statesmen have been compelled to take into account in their forecasts of the drift of public opinion. If there was any doubt in official minds respecting the necessity of sending an army to the rescue of Khartoum, it vanished when Mr. Tenniel drew his picture of General Gordon standing behind an earthwork and looking across the desert for a glimpse of the expected red-coats. That touched the heart of England, and was more powerful than the fiercest denunciation from the Opposition bench of the Government's inaction on the Nile. Mr. Tenniel is a satirist, but he has seldom been either unjust or unfair in his work. The secret of the power of his cartoons has been their inherent truthfulness. As incomparably the greatest caricaturist of his generation, yet an artist withal who has never degraded his talents by employing them for the ignoble ends of partisanship and defamation, he has richly earned the honor of being knighted.

OUR PARTING GUEST.

There is a natural and proper desire on the part of the newspapers to tell their readers about the Infanta's visit in this city. She represents the sovereign of a friendly nation, she is the guest of the country and has recently been the special guest of the city, and everybody wants to know what is being done for her entertainment and how she is impressed by what she sees and hears. On the other hand, Commander Davis, who was detailed by the President as his personal representative to escort the Princess on her travels and to be the immediate agent of the Nation's courtesies, is naturally and properly desirous to make her experiences as interesting and enjoyable as they are novel. By the circumstances of her position and his own he is compelled to put himself to some extent on the defensive against those who are eager to see for themselves and those who are eager to describe for others the ceremonials and festivities in which she is asked to participate. Commander Davis is discharging a difficult and trying task with dignity and discretion. It is much to be regretted that in this city he has not been assisted by a constant and complete recognition of the delicate obligations under which he is placed, but, on the contrary, ungenerously subjected to some unnecessary embarrassments and unmerited in-invations. A flagrant example of this unmannerly treatment was described and rebuked by "The New-York Sun" yesterday

The non-appearance in two or three papers yesterday of Commander Davis's letter to rs. Potter Palmer in regard to the Infanta's visit to the Fair affords an interesting exhibit of local journalism. The letter, a very proper one, and en-tirely private in its evident intent, was stolen. It was overheard by a listening stenographer, as Com-mander Davis dictated it to his typewriter; and being taken down by this cavesdropper was placed, we suppose, in all the newspaper offices in town. Its nature being apparent, "The Sun" refused to print it; and we tender the assurance of our dis-tinguished consideration to such of our colleagues as treated it in the same decent manner.

To these just and salutary observations it is only necessary to add that in his letter to Mrs. Potter Palmer Commander Davis was not volunteering information and instruction, but replying categorically to direct questions which

Now that the Infanta is about to leave the city, it is a pleasure to give expression to the general feeling of admiration and regard which she has inspired. She came here not of her own motion, but as the guest of the country. upon the official invitation of the Government of the United States; and as such she has been received. Our people have not been solicitous to surround her with the formal etiquette and ceremony of the Spanish Court; but as Americans all, not Spaniards; as republicans all, not monarchists, they have desired to assure this fair young Princess of a royal house, who came to our shores as the guest of the great Republic, that the country was hers and all its gates wide open. To this hearty popular greeting and to every manifestation of good will she has responded in the same spirit, with unmistakable appreciation and with unfailing tact and grace. She brought with her an official claim to the Nation's hospitality; she has fairly won and holds a secure place in the people's esteem. And so, if universal interest and attention have led to some misadventures, we may properly ask and safely trust her to believe that they were not deliberate, but accidental. New-York welcomed the coming and speeds the parting guest.

MIDSUMMER CHARITY

The remarkable success of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund is a proof of the old saying that "still waters run deepest." It is not a before the public; there is no complex organization of wheels within wheels: like the Kingdom of Heaven it cometh without observation : but when the season is ended and the results are tabulated, it is invariably found to be one of the most economically administered and most effective agencies of practical benevolence of this philanthropic age. Last year the receipts were \$32,415, voluntarily contributed by readers of THE TRIBUNE and friends of the charity without a single begging letter or an importunate appeal. The results accomplished were extraordinary. The number of poor children sent for a fortnight's vacation in the country was 15,267, their travel including a total mileage of 4.424,500. The number carried on day excursions, the expense of which was met by one man, was 25,560, making a total of 40.827 benefited by the season's work of the Fund

There are many benevolent associations with elaborate lists of directors and committees and empty treasuries and beggarly records of work accomplished that might study with profit the methods employed by the Fresh-Air Fund. The secrets of its financial prosperity and unfailing efficiency are simplicity of organization and economy of management. There are no salaries drawn at the expense of the Fund. There waste. Every dollar contributed is applied didren and their conductors, with a small allowance for medical examinations, postage and Churches. necessary arrangements for securing homes in the country. As board is not charged by the generous families who entertain the children, and as the railway corporations make large

able throng, considering that the New-York himself remarked in a famous debate, "a good | fits of the Fresh-Air Service during the last deal has happened since then." Mr. Punch sixteen years. In economy and business management no other popular charity can compete with the Fresh-Air Fund. The public is impressed with this fact, and overwhelms the Fund with its patronage year after year.

Another secret of the success of this simple, well-organized charity is the broad, catholic principle on which it is conducted. It knows neither creed nor nationality nor race. Every form of religious faith is represented in the families from which the children are taken. Among the young travellers who found their way to country homes last year there were American, English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Itilian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Russian, Greek, Syrian and many of the colored race. The only requirements are that a child shall be poor and clean. The Fresh-Air Fund takes account only of the misery and pathos of neglected child life in great cities during the inelement heat of midsummer. Its philosophy is that a child's a child for a' that and a' that. It carries out with a heaven-wide charity and catholicity the great commission: "Whosoever shall receive this child in My name receiveth Me; and whosoever shall receive Me receiveth Him that sent Me."

The Fresh-Air Fund will begin the new sea son's operations this week with a balance of over \$8,000 in the treasury, of which a large portion was received last year too late to be used. This enables us to point the moral that all who desire to contribute to the Fund this year should be forehanded in their generosity. Money that is sent in at the close of the season has to lie idle during the winter. With the bulk of the subscriptions well in hand early in the season the work is greatly facilitated. parties are enlarged and multiplied, and the children get their outing in the hottest and most sultry weather, when they are in urgent need of it. We have no cause to make a special appeal to our readers for the support of this work. It stands upon its merits and its record, and it is their peculiar institution. We merely emphasize the necessity for prompt remittances from all who have interested themselves in this beautiful charity.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

While the schoolboy is reading the story of Marathon or scanning his Homer the recent jownfall of the Tricoupis Ministry has called fresh attention to the Greece that now is. The dements entering into this political crisis are described in detail by our correspondent at Athens. They are seen to be domestic rather than foreign, and financial rather than political. Greece is not the only Power that has had to face the difficult question of how to make both ends meet. Unfortunately, she has been induced to depend too much upon the alluring expedient of foreign loans. This is a kind of life preserver which eventually loses its buoyancy and may turn into a millstone Accumulations of interest change its specific gravity, until by-and-by, like the petrified wood on our American plains, it will neither burn nor float. Greece has further committed the mistake of forcing the currency. It has sixty or seventy millions more of paper money in circulation than it can well stand. Consequently it is unable to maintain the drachma at par, and a depreciation of 40 per cent has followed. It suffers, too, from the speculations of the market in obtaining gold for foreign remit arces. Add to this, it has not yet recovered from the effects of lax and wasteful administration.

The Tricoupis Government wisely turned its attention toward more economical administration and to increasing the revenue by various duties and taxes; but it placed great reliance upon the more doubtful relief of a new foreign loan of 60,000,000 francs, which would add a charge of 4,000,000 francs for interest and service to the annual expenses. It illustrates the confidence of foreign bankers in this additional loan was capable of negotiation. That it has fallen through at present and with it the Tricoupis Ministry, is owing to the fidelity of the King to constitutional principles in insisting upon the ratification of the convention by the Greek Parliament.

The Greek people are among the most patriotic people of the world. Their benevolent and even their penal institutions are largely built up through gifts of wealthy and devoted sons at home and abroad. It is not likely. therefore, that the country will be suffered to go into bankruptcy for the want of 11,000,000 francs to pay in June the semi-annual interest on the national debt. A close study of the resources and possibilities of Greece shows a capacity for recuperation and development which under wise administration ought to place it beyond the need of fresh medicaments in the shape of foreign loans. If parts of Attica are barren for agriculture, they still are available for their mineral resources, while Thes-aly is one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, and Zante and Corfu are renowned for their fertility. Within the last ten years railroads have begun to spread over the country, bringing increase of travel and trade. New public roads have been laid out, and the telegraph runs to all large towns and cities. Compared to our own country, Greece is very small, but its territory would support a much larger population than now subsists upon it. Private enterprise is constantly developing new forms of commercial activity, and one of its great charity that is loudly advertised and flaunted undertakings, the Corinth Canal, is nearly completed.

Greece has a great history behind it; but it also has a future, and the frugality, temperance, intelligence and growing enterprise of its people are an encouraging assurance that it will preserve the recovered heritage of country and nationality under its own flag as it has preserved for centuries the vitality of its language and the national instinct for democratic life and institutions.

POPE LEO'S GREAT WORK.

Very remarkable is the progress which has been made during the last twelve months in the great work upon the accomplishment of which Leo XIII has set his heart, knowing full well that it would render his Pontificate the most glorious in Papal history, and cause his name to remain on record as the most enlightened and broad-minded prelate who has ever occupied the chair of St. Peter. It consists of nothing less than the reconciliation of the Roman Catholic Church with that of the so-called Orthodox Greek Rite-in one word the conclusion of that schism inaugurated in 1054 by Leo IX in connection with the "filioque" controversy. Many fruitless attempts have been made during the last eight centuries to effect a reconciliation. But the present Pontiff, who has all ready achieved even more fame as a diplomatist and as a statesman than as an ecclesiastic, has quietly, is no clerical staff; there is neither leakage nor but none the less surely, brought the negotiations in connection with the matter to such a point rectly to the travelling expenses of the chil- that we may practically be said to be within view of the reunion of the Eastern and Western

In the pursuit of this great undertaking, Lee XIII has enjoyed not only the encouragement but also the active support of nearly all the Powers of Europe. The Italian Government, which possesses in its coionies a large population belongreductions in transportation, the average cost ing to the Orthodox faith, has already given ofseemed to reveal respect for one rival and of a vacation is very low, being \$2.70 for ficial notification of its hearty approval of the contempt for the other. As Lord Beaconsfield 109,317 children who have enjoyed the bene-scheme. So, too, has the French Government, not

only on similar grounds, but also because it fore sees in the reconciliation of the two churches strengthening of its alliance with Russia. It is no longer any secret at Rome that the recent interviews of the Czar's brothers with the Pope have had a bearing upon the subject, and one of the most eminent and influential prelates of the Pontiff's court, Cardinal Vanutelli, published some months ago a book destined to prove that the reunion of the two Churches, far from weakening would, on the contrary, vastly strengthen the position of the Czar, and greatly contribute to converthe now discontented Polish population on the western frontier of the Empire into loyal subjects of Alexander III. The work in question is asserted to have been received with tokens of marked favor by the Muscovite court, as well as by the aristocracy, and the Procurator of the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg, the Czar's former tutor and present confidant and advisor, M. Pobiedonotseff, even went so far as to indite a remarkable letter Cardinal Vanutelli expressing sincere wishes for the realization of the prospects of reconciliation held out in the volume. At no time since the days of Peter the Great have the relations between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Vatican been so cordial and intimate as at the present moment, and it may be remembered that the Czar was the only monarch of the old world who took the trouble to send a member of his own family to onvey his good wishes to Leo XIII on the occaion of the latter's episcopal jubilee last winter. Moreover, the former persecution of the Catholic clergy in Poland and elsewhere in Russia has entirely ceased, while the priests and bishops banished to Siberia under former reigns have all been

At Athens the Government press is openly discu-s ing the question of reconciliation with expressions of good will, and at Bucharest, Beltrade, Sofia and Cettinje the same favorable disp sitions are to be found on the part of the Government, the clergy and the people. Meanwhile, the Pope is displaying a liberality and breadth of mind in the matter which have contributed in no small measure to conciliate those who were at first most hostile to the project. Since his accession to the Tiara, the great Greek Church seminary and college at Grossoferrata has had its resources largely developed by means of the munificent annual subvention accorded to it by the Papal treasury. The Armenian and Greek colleges at Rome have likewise been the recipients of generous subsidies from the present Pontiff, who has also largely contributed toward the maintenance of the Greek Church seminary of St. Anne at Jerusalem. It is perhaps due to this policy that the Nestorians of Mesopotamia and Persia, who had hitherto shown themselves as the most refractory to the precepts of the Church of Rome, have of late given significant evidence of their disposition to revert to their former spiritual allegiance.

permitted to return to their homes.

The work undertaken by Leo XIII is one that demands the exercise of diplomacy and statecraft, rather than theology. For the Eastern Church has remained in dogma and ceremonial almost entirely what it was at the time of its separation, while the doctrinal points of difference are exceed ingly small, the chief point being the omission by the Greek Church of the word "filioque," or "and the Son" after the clause in the Nicene Creed which declares that "the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father." It was the refusal of the Eastern Church to render obedience to Pope Leo IX by inserting these words that caused the schism which, according to present appearances, is about to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by his enlightened namesake and successor, Leo XIII.

Is it altogether a coincidence that while the Christian world has been filled with the echoes of a speculative controversy over questions that no one can know anything about, the most genial and lovable of all New-England's great living the World's question, but I haven't any opinion to give out. Please stand aside. You're blocking the gateway.—(Chicago Tribune. sons, Dr. Holmes, should have given out a religious lyrio whose literary beauty is only surpassed by the noble spirit of true religion which breathes through every word of it? Perhaps so; but it is a most happy coincidence.

It seems almost incredible that in an enlightened community, such as this presumably is, a board of officials appointed for a specific purtinue to draw money from the public treasury years after the work in hand had been completed. This is the case, however, with the Washington Bridge Commissioners. For some reason they have Black Mountains' looks upon himself as the man to bridge was finished nearly or quite four years ambition have been severe. His Highness, however, ago, and within a day or two they have come is a writer of merit, and has published several works before the Board of Estimate with an application for \$8,800 to pay their secretary, engineer, clerks, etc. Of course the Board ought not to allow them a cent, unless there is some provision of law that requires it. These people should be frozen out if they will not get out any other way. Controller Myers has been directed to make a report upon the status of this bridge board. If he deals with the plain facts as he should, his report will be "interesting reading."

The Inter Mountain," of Butte, Mont., in its issue of May 20, remarks:

"The Inter Mountain," of Butte, Mont., in its issue of May 20, remarks:

"This is the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hull, and let no good citizen fail to remember with grait-tude the heroes who fought and bled that day for the institution of liberty on American soil."

Which is all very well for sentiment, but wohily which is all very well for sentiment, but wohily wague, its favorite proposition being that two-thirds of a dollar equals a whole one—(Boston Transcript, and other two thereses are having a machine.) for \$8,800 to pay their secretary, engineer, clerks,

The President is now supposed to have made up his mind to call Congress together in extra session about the 1st of October. Whenever he decides to produce the comedy of "All's III that Ends III," there is no doubt that it will be witnessed with interest and apprehension.

The hope is held out that at their next meeting, which is to take place on June 7-next Wednesday-the Rapid Transit Commissioners may really do something; that they will have their plans in such shape that they can make their final choice of new routes and fix a date for the sale of the franchise. Those who indulge this hope are sanguine. The commissioners have been puttering away nearly two years and a half, and to do anything without thinking it over for six months or so would be too violent a strain upon

According to a provision of the State Constitution, when a county judge holds a court of sessions he must be supported on either side by a justice of the peace. The "side justices," as they are called, have, as a rule, nothing to do with the judicial management of any case before them, aithough we believe there have been instances where they have put their heads together, and, exercising their prerogative, have overruled the county udge. In country districts there may be some virtue in this arrangement, but it is not easy to understand why this system should be maintained in the county of Kings. That at times it may work badly is shown by the fact that the important trial of Alderman McKee is just now suspenced on account of the illness of one of the side justices," and is not likely to go on for several days. Is it not time for a reform in this matter in Brooklyn? And should not the subject be brought before the coming Constitutional Convention? The Brooklyn incident recalls a story of a certain "side justice" who declared that the preiding judge had once "consulted" with him. On inquiry it proved that the judge had turned to his associate in the course of a long and tedious argument and remarked: "That man makes my back ache : doesn't he yours?'

Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue refused the Assistant Treasurership in this city, and now Senator William L. Brown announces that he has declined to be postmaster. Somehow the lightning doesn't strike the right people hereabout. There are lots of men in this town who would jump at either of

"The Brooklyn Eagle" asks with sudden and somewhat boisterous emphasis, "Who in thunder is Oliver Sumner Teal?" We cannot doubt that our transpontine contemporary's ignorance is unfeigned, for it has not even mastered the orthography of Mr. Teall's name; but we advise 'The Engle" to acquire knowledge on this subject as rapidly as possible, inasmuch as not to

before the people of the Empire State. It is not two years since his connivance at an act of theft took place, and though Americans have proverbially short memories, the time has not been long enough for his crime to be forgotten.

PERSONAL.

The keen Norwegian explorer, Dr. Nansen, who is soon to start on another expedition to the North Pole, has been preparing himself for coming hardships by sleeping as often as possible during the winter in a tent on his place near Christiania. Several members of his expedition have endeavored to harden themselves by passing the nights in the open air with only wolf skins as coverings.

A good story is told by Dr. Robertson Nicel of the late sir Henry Moncrieft. The latter had a parret which was always present at family worship. In the morning Sir Henry followed the old scottish custom of singing the metrical version of the Psalms straight through, two verses per day. The 110th Psalm, of through, two verses per day. Ine 110th Frank, course, took many days, and he always commenced by saying "Let us sing in the 110th Psalm." At last the Psalm was finished, and next day Sir Henry began "Let us sing in the 120th Psalm." "Let us sing in the 120th Psalm." "Let us sing in the 120th Psalm."

A memorial of singular fitness and beauty has recently been placed by the grave of the late William Bradford, in Riverside Cemetery, Fairhaven, Mass, It consists of an irregular bowlder, weighing about four tons, mounted on a granite block. This bowlder formerly stood on the shore which skirts the sum-mer home of the Bradfords in Fairhaven. It remains in its natural state, with sea mess and baracies clinging to it, save that a portion of the surface has been polished and cut with the following inscrip

WILLIAM BRADFORD, WILLIAM 1892.

1823-1892.
Something it has, a flavor of the sea,
And the sea's freedom—which reminds of thee,
WHITTIER to W. B.

The lines are from the dedication of "Amy Went worth," written in Mr. Erndford's honor, The monument on the artist's grave was probably sug-gested by the one from the glacier of the Aar which stands in Mt. Auburn, over the resting place of Agassiz. In the rock foundation beneath the base is a quantity of stones which Mr. Bradford brought from Greenland and Labrador on one of his famous Arctic trips. A much smaller bowlder forms a head-stone, the top of which is polished and inscribed with a perfect facsimile of Mr. Bradford's autograph cut in the granite. They are well adapted to adon the grave of one whose heart dwelt close to the shore and the rocks, and whose life was spent in portraying their wild beauties. from Greenland and Labrador on one of his famous

Alphonse Daudet is expected in London early in June. He has been spending a few weeks at the isle of Wight, and from there will go to the capital, to be the guest of M. Rochefort.

Carl Gomez, the Brazilian composer of several accessful operas, especially "Il Guarany," is in Chicago as a member of the Brazilian commission. He hopes to bring about the production of some of his operas in this country.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A linguist says that "hello" is almost a new work, as it differs in form, sound and use from the old word "halloo." It is merely mentioned by Webster, and the searcher for information is referred to halloo," which is defined as an interjection, a loud call or the noise of the hunt. The forms there given - hallon" and "halloo" - are not well adapted to the American tongue, neither are they susceptible to American tongue, necliner are the can be given to "hel-the variety of expression that can be given to "hel-to." Probably the word halloo grew out of the call hall, oh!" which was simost universally used by wayfarers in olden time when halting at a house along the way. "Hail, oh! the house," was enother Erm quite common in this section in early times. This would quite naturally take the form of "hal-

The latest literary work of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, entitled "Pjesmik I Vila" (The Poet and Montenegro, entitled "Plesmat the Fairy), has created a great sensation in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Servia. When the poem was first published it was welcomed as a new evidence of the Montenegrin's talent, and the Prince was proposed for membership in the Servian Academy of Sciences. It turns out, however, that the poem is a flery appeal to the people of the Slavic races " to unite against their German and Austrian oppressors." "Fairy" of the play appears as the Gode and advises union as the salvation of the Slavio peoples. The inference drawn by the politicians even in Servia is that the ruler of the "Principality of the which have attracted widespread attention because of their intrinsic worth.

· Liberal thinkers in the churches are having a much pleasanter time now than in the time of Bishej Colenso thirty years ago. After the Bishop pub lished his book showing that certain statements and figures in the Pentateuch were untrue, he found simulf almost universally ostracized. women whom he had known intimately from child-hood refused to speak to him. And so general was the detestation of him that his laundress in London refused any longer to wash his clothes, because she lost customers by coming into such close contact with

Dr. Sunderland is, we believe, the Rev. Byron Sunderland, who used to preach in Batavia, N. Y. Ho did queer things even then. On one occasion he was invited to go to Le Roy and preach before the young invited to go to Le Roy and preach before the young ladies of Ingham University. He accepted, and delivered an eloquent sermon on the text: "As an eazle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings; so the Lord alone did lead him, and there was no strange god with him." In the course of & year or so the reverend gentleman was invited to preach to the young ladies again. He arose in the pulpit, announced as his text the eleventh and twelfth yerses of the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy; was an eagle stirreth up her nest," etc., and preached the old sermon ever again. Something of a sensation was created thereby among the Ingham teachers with good memories. But the mistake would never occur again, of course, and after a lapse of a year or so the Rev. Byron sunderland was invited to preach for the third time. He began precisely as before: "As an eagle stirreth up her nest," etc., and preached the same old sermon! We believe he was not invited again.—(Rochester Post-Express. "The Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser" has a copy of

"The Western Luminary," issued at "Sciplo, Watkins Settlement, Cayuga County, N. Y., by Ebenezer Eaton and Co.," of the date of July 20, 1801. Two advertisements in it show that there were conjugal disagree ments then as now:

Whereas, my wife, Thankful, has for fome time part behaved in an indecent and unbecoming manner, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trutung her on my account as I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

Sciplo, July 10th, 1801.

Sciplo, July 10th, 1801.

COUNTER NOTICE.

"Whereas, Ifaac, my hufband, has, without any provecation, frequently cloped of late from his mufh and johande cake, which he has fubfitted on quietly, and otherwife behaved in hofule, indecent and unbecoming manner; this is therefore to caution all perfons againft tufting him on my account as 1 am determined to pay no debt of his contracting after this date.

"HANKFUL ADKINS." Sciplo, July 21ft, 1801."

Not So Easy—"Well, old man, 84,000 for ten minutes' work is not so bad."

"Ten minutes' work." ejaculated the successful prise fighter. "I s'pose you fergit that I have had to make no less'n 487 speeches in the last t'ree months, besides all the noospaper fellers I've had to talk to. I guess you think us pugliists has got a puddin'."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Dinah, the colored domestic of a Germantown Dinah, the colored domestic of a Germantown family, says "The Philadelphia Record," was out all one night last week, and when she returned in the morning her mistress asked her where she had been. "I wuz to a literary," she replied. "A literary! "What's that? What do you do there!" "Oh! we What's that? What do you do! "Me! Oh, I 'cited "The Hug-me-not Lovers," "I guess you mean "The Hugment Lovers," don't you!" "Yes'm. You puts the assent on the last syllable, which I doesn't."

No one can be surprised because Isaac H.
Maynard contemplates the future with dismay and hesitates to take his chances as a candidate when the surprised because Isaac H.

Maynard contemplates the future with dismay and the sulfact of the contemplates the future with dismay and the sulfact of the contemplates the future with dismay went of and the ball went right through my hair.

Mrs. Potts—Indeed. And were you anywhere in the Mrs. Potts—Indeed. And were you anywhere in the vicinity when it happened?—Indianapolis Journal.